Germania Mutual Insurance Company

Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2013

Germania Mutual Insurance Company
Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2013

Table of Contents

GERMANIA
MUTUAL INSURANCE
SINCE 1878

Tel: 519 881 1211
Fax: 519 881 3530

www.bdo.ca

BDO Canada LLP
121 Jackson Street
PO Box 760
Walkerton ON N0G 2V0 Canada

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Policyholders of Germania Mutual Insurance Company

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Germania Mutual Insurance Company, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2013, and the statements of comprehensive income, members' surplus and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2013, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Germania Mutual Insurance Company as at December 31, 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2013 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

"BDO CANADA LLP"

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Walkerton, Ontario
February 11, 2014

Germania Mutual Insurance Company
Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2013	2012
Assets		
Cash	$ 2,255,144	$ 1,537,367
Investments (Note 4)	27,387,703	25,070,064
Investment income accrued	88,921	102,858
Due from reinsurers (Note 6)	13,946	43,583
Due from policyholders	4,580,765	4,578,974
Due from Auto Facility Association	288,779	266,596
Reinsurers' share of provision for unpaid claims (Note 6)	4,201,439	2,784,448
Prepaid expenses	182,035	46,875
Deferred policy acquisition expenses (Note 6)	1,612,976	1,536,089
Property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	1,205,453	1,234,120
Intangible assets (Note 5)	265,457	297,685
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	60,000	56,000
	$ 42,142,618	$ 37,554,659
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 937,155	$ 912,335
Due to Auto Facility Association	170,215	174,537
Income taxes payable	76,277	250,035
Unearned premiums (Note 6)	8,894,937	8,690,768
Provision for unpaid claims (Note 6)	12,026,672	10,118,915
	22,105,256	20,146,590
Members' Surplus		
Unappropriated members' surplus	20,037,362	17,408,069
	$ 42,142,618	$ 37,554,659

Signed on behalf of the Board by:

_______________ Director

_______________ Director

GERMANIA
MUTUAL INSURANCE

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Germania Mutual Insurance Company
Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31	2013	2012
Underwriting income		
Gross premiums written	$17,544,094	$ 17,198,386
Less reinsurance ceded	2,027,084	2,190,853
Net premiums written	15,517,010	15,007,533
Less increase in unearned premiums	202,247	428,644
Net premiums earned	15,314,763	14,578,889
Service charges	169,830	163,659
	15,484,593	14,742,548
Direct losses incurred		
Gross claims and adjustment expenses	9,153,310	7,650,388
Less reinsurers' share of claims and adjustment expenses	2,369,504	1,129,297
	6,783,806	6,521,091
	8,700,787	8,221,457
Expenses		
Fees, commissions and other acquisition expenses (Note 10)	3,453,364	3,259,290
Other operating and administrative expenses (Note 11)	3,118,636	2,763,434
	6,572,000	6,022,724
Net underwriting income	2,128,787	2,198,733
Investment and other income (Note 13)	1,007,214	786,870
Comprehensive income before taxes	3,136,001	2,985,603
Provision for income taxes (Note 9)	506,708	459,607
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ 2,629,293	$ 2,525,996

GERMANIA
MUTUAL INSURANCE
SINCE 1878

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Germania Mutual Insurance Company
Statement of Members' Surplus

For the year ended December 31	2013	2012
Unappropriated members' surplus		
Balance, beginning of year	**$17,408,069**	$ 14,882,073
Comprehensive income for the year	**2,629,293**	2,525,996
Balance, end of year	**$20,037,362**	$ 17,408,069

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Germania Mutual Insurance Company
Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31	2013	2012
Operating activities		
Comprehensive income	$ 2,629,293	$ 2,525,996
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	112,829	129,284
Amortization of intangible assets	6,893	6,893
Interest and dividend income	(570,791)	(533,888)
Provision for income taxes	506,708	459,607
Increase (decrease) in market value of investments	(219,716)	(191,806)
Realized (gain) loss from disposal of investments	(189,265)	17,548
Realized (gain) loss from disposal of capital and intangible assets	1,530	(8,854)
	(351,812)	(121,216)
Changes in working capital		
Change in due from policyholders and reinsurers	(1,389,145)	171,141
Change in prepaids	(135,160)	(8,318)
Change in accounts payable and other liabilities	24,820	(14,896)
	(1,499,485)	147,927
Changes in insurance contract related balances, provisions		
Change in deferred policy acquisition expenses	(76,887)	(80,063)
Change in unearned premiums	204,169	436,017
Change in provision for unpaid claims	1,907,757	(178,838)
Change in due to/from auto facility association	(26,505)	(26,177)
	2,008,534	150,939
Cash flows related to interest, dividends and income taxes		
Interest and dividends received	584,728	529,177
Income taxes (paid) received	(684,466)	(149,292)
	(99,738)	379,885
Total cash inflows from operating activities	$ 2,686,792	$ 3,083,531
Investing activities		
Sale of investments	$11,597,571	$ 7,142,355
Purchase of investments	(13,506,229)	(9,626,448)
Sale of property plant and equipment and intangible assets	8,730	7,322
Purchase of property plant and equipment and intangible assets	(69,087)	(217,653)
Total cash outflows from investing activities	$ (1,969,015)	$ (2,694,424)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 717,777	$ 389,107
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,537,367	1,148,260
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 2,255,144	$ 1,537,367

GERMANIA
MUTUAL INSURANCE
SINCE 1876

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

December 31, 2013

1. Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies

Reporting entity

Germania Mutual Insurance Company (the Company) is incorporated under the laws of Ontario and is subject to the Ontario Insurance Act. It is licensed to write property, liability, automobile and farmers' accident insurance in Ontario. The Company's head office is located in Ayton, Ontario.

The Company is subject to rate regulation in the automobile business that it writes. Before automobile insurance rates can be changed, a rate filing is prepared as a combined filing for most Ontario Farm Mutuals by the Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. The rate filing must include actuarial justification for rate increases or decreases. All rate filings are approved or denied by the Financial Services Commission of Ontario. Rate regulation may affect the automobile revenues that are earned by the Company. The actual impact of rate regulation would depend on the competitive environment at the time.

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 11, 2014.

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB).

These financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial instruments designated as fair value through profit and loss.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.

1. **Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

Significant accounting policies

Insurance contracts

In accordance with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts, the Company has continued to apply the accounting policies it applied in accordance with pre-changeover Canadian GAAP.

Balances arising from insurance contracts primarily include unearned premiums, provisions for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, the reinsurers' share of provisions for unearned premiums and unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, deferred policy acquisition expenses, and salvage and subrogation recoverable.

(a) Premiums and unearned premiums

Premiums written comprise the premiums on contracts incepting in the financial year. Premiums written are stated gross of commissions' payable to agents and exclusive of taxes levied on premiums.

The Company earns premium income evenly over the term of the insurance policy generally using the pro rata method. The portion of the premium related to the unexpired portion of the policy at the end of the fiscal year is reflected in unearned premiums.

(b) Reinsurers' share of unearned premiums

The reinsurers' share of unearned premiums are recognized as an asset using principles consistent with the Company's method for determining the unearned premium liability.

(c) Deferred policy acquisition expenses

Acquisition costs are comprised of agents' commissions and premium taxes. These costs are deferred and amortized over the terms of the related policies to the extent that they are considered to be recoverable from unearned premiums, after considering the related anticipated claims and expenses.

(d) Provisions for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

Individual loss estimates are provided on each claim reported. In addition, provisions are made for adjustment expenses, changes in reported claims and for claims incurred but not reported, based on past experience and business in force. The estimates are regularly reviewed and updated, and any resulting adjustments are included in current income.

1. **Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

(e) Liability adequacy test

At each reporting date the Company performs a liability adequacy test on its insurance liabilities less deferred policy acquisition expenses to ensure the carrying value is adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows, taking into account the relevant investment return. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of the liabilities is inadequate, any deficiency is recognized as an expense to the income statement initially by writing off the deferred policy acquisition expense and subsequently by recognizing an additional claims liability for claims provisions.

(f) Reinsurers' share of provisions for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

The Company enters into reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business in order to limit potential losses arising from certain exposures. Reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the same period as the related premiums for the direct insurance business being reinsured. Reinsurance liabilities, comprised of premiums payable for the purchase of reinsurance contracts, are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and are recognized as an expense when due.

Expected reinsurance recoveries on unpaid claims and adjustment expenses are recognized as assets at the same time and using principles consistent with the Company's method for establishing the related liability.

(g) Salvage and subrogation recoverable

In the normal course of business, the Company obtains the ownership of damaged property, which they resell to various salvage operations. Unsold property is valued at its estimated net realizable value.

Where the Company indemnifies policyholders against a liability claim, it acquires rights to subrogate its claim against other parties. These claims are reflected at amounts expected to be received from the subrogated parties net of related costs.

(h) Refund from premium

Under the discretion of the board of directors the Company may declare a refund to its policyholders based on the premiums paid in the fiscal period. This refund is recognized as a reduction of revenue in the period for which it is declared.

Fire Mutuals Guarantee Fund and financial guarantee contracts

The Company is a member of the Fire Mutuals Guarantee Fund ("the Fund"). The Fund was established to provide payment of outstanding policyholders' claims if a member company becomes bankrupt. As a result, the Company may be required to contribute assets to their proportionate share in meeting this objective.

This exposure represents a financial guarantee contract. The Company accounts for financial guarantee contracts in accordance with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts.

1. **Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired or liability incurred. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. They comprise of a note receivable, due from policyholders, due from reinsurers and due from auto facility association. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

Impairment provisions are recognized when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For amounts due from policyholders and reinsurers, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognized in comprehensive income. On confirmation that the amounts receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets that do not meet the definition of loans and receivables are classified as fair value through profit and loss and comprise of cash and investments, including investments in short-term deposits, equity instruments, debt securities, mutual funds, fire mutual guarantee fund, pooled funds, and investments in private companies. These instruments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in comprehensive income. Transaction costs on these instruments are expensed as incurred. Interest on debt securities classified as fair value through profit and loss is calculated using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include all financial liabilities and comprise accounts payables and accrued liabilities, and due to auto facility association and other short-term monetary liabilities. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carrying in the statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premium's payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

1. **Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant & equipment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. Depreciation is recognized in comprehensive income and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Buildings	25 years
Computer hardware	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 25 years
Vehicles	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software, which are not integral to the computer hardware owned by the Company, goodwill and customer lists.

Software is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

Goodwill is deemed to have an indefinite life and is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

Customer lists are recorded at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years.

The amortization expense is included in other operating and administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

For the purpose of assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Impairment charges are included in comprehensive income.

1. Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in members' surplus.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

The amount of the deferred tax asset or liability is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. This amount is determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date and are expected to apply when the liabilities/assets are settled/recovered.

Pension plan

The Company participates in a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan, however, sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting. Therefore, the Company accounts for the plan as if it were a defined contribution plan, recognizing contributions as an expense in the year to which they relate.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amounts that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal, equitable or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

1. **Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency accounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the year-end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in comprehensive income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in comprehensive income.

Leased assets

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset have been transferred to the Company (a "finance lease"), the asset is treated as if it had been purchased outright. The amount initially recognized as an asset is the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding lease commitment is shown as a liability. Lease payments are analyzed between capital and interest. The interest element is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the lease liability. The capital element reduces the balance owed to the lessor.

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred to the Company (an "operating lease"), the total rentals payable under the lease are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognized as a reduction of the rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

1. **Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)**

Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 or later periods that the Company has decided not to early adopt. The standards, amendments and interpretations that will be relevant to the Company are:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. IFRS 9 retains, but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets, amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments:

Presentation was amended to clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off". The amendments also clarify the application of the IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems such as central clearing house systems which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of this amendment to IAS 1 and will adopt the standard for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2014.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company's future financial statements.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Provision for unpaid claims

The estimation of the provision for unpaid claims and the related reinsurers' share are the Company's most critical accounting estimates. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered by the Company in estimating the amount that will ultimately be paid on these claims. The uncertainty arises because all events affecting the ultimate settlement of claims have not taken place and may not take place for some time. Changes in the estimate of the provision can be caused by receipt of additional claim information, changes in judicial interpretation of contracts, or significant changes in severity or frequency of claims from historical trends. The estimates are based on the Company's historical experience and industry experience. More details are included in Note 6.

Income taxes

The Company periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies related to income taxes for all years open to audit based on the latest information available. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters, however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

3. Financial instrument classification

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments by classification is as follows:

	Fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities	Total
December 31, 2013				
Cash	$ 2,255,144	$ -	$ -	$ 2,255,144
Investments (Note 4)	27,302,203	85,500	-	27,387,703
Investment income accrued	-	88,921	-	88,921
Due from policyholders	-	4,580,765	-	4,580,765
Due from reinsurers	-	4,215,385	-	4,215,385
Due from Auto Facility Association	-	288,779	-	288,779
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	(937,155)	(937,155)
Due to Auto Facility Association	-	-	(170,215)	(170,215)
	$ 29,557,347	$ 9,259,350	$ (1,107,370)	$ 37,709,327
December 31, 2012				
Cash	$ 1,537,367	$ -	$ -	$ 1,537,367
Investments	24,974,564	95,500	-	25,070,064
Investment income accrued	-	102,858	-	102,858
Due from policyholders	-	4,578,974	-	4,578,974
Due from reinsurers	-	2,828,031	-	2,828,031
Due from Auto Facility Association	-	266,596	-	266,596
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	(912,335)	(912,335)
Due to Auto Facility Association	-	-	(174,537)	(174,537)
	$ 26,511,931	$ 7,871,959	$ (1,086,872)	$ 33,297,018

4. Investments

The following table provides cost and fair value information of investments by type of security and issuer. The maximum exposure to credit risk would be the fair value as shown below.

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Short term deposits	$ 1,302,236	$ 1,302,237	$ 1,355,345	$ 1,355,345
Bonds issued by				
Federal	3,531,923	3,621,898	4,873,543	4,999,337
Provincial	6,022,179	6,119,458	4,798,493	5,082,164
Corporate				
A or better	3,792,297	3,822,444	3,396,158	3,475,190
B to BBB	454,000	465,095	200,430	207,966
Not rated	716,049	689,332	-	-
	14,516,448	14,718,227	13,268,624	13,764,657
Equity investments				
Canadian	3,709,662	4,547,799	3,715,533	4,214,276
US	588,353	637,322	136,396	110,698
Other countries	38,382	36,218	38,382	38,194
Other equities	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
	4,337,472	5,222,414	3,891,386	4,364,243
Preferred shares - Canadian	200,000	200,968	-	-
Farm mutual pooled funds				
Canadian equity	1,249,792	1,399,381	1,199,792	1,126,535
Canadian fixed income	4,544,852	4,416,627	4,370,045	4,322,886
	5,794,644	5,816,008	5,569,837	5,449,421
Other investments				
Fire Mutuals guarantee fund	42,349	42,349	40,898	40,898
Note receivable	85,500	85,500	95,500	95,500
	127,849	127,849	136,398	136,398
Total investments	$26,278,649	$27,387,703	$ 24,221,590	$ 25,070,064

4. **Investments (cont'd)**

The following table provides an analysis of investments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities using the last bid price;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2013				
Short term deposits	$ 1,302,237	$ -	$ -	$ 1,302,237
Bonds	14,718,227	-	-	14,718,227
Equities	5,221,339	-	1,075	5,222,414
Preferred shares	200,968	-	-	200,968
Farm mutual pooled funds	-	5,816,008	-	5,816,008
Other investments	-	42,349	85,500	127,849
Total	$21,442,771	$ 5,858,357	$ 86,575	$27,387,703
December 31, 2012				
Short term deposits	$ 1,355,345	$ -	$ -	$ 1,355,345
Bonds	13,764,657	-	-	13,764,657
Equities	4,363,168	-	1,075	4,364,243
Farm mutual pooled funds	-	5,449,421	-	5,449,421
Other investments	-	40,898	95,500	136,398
Total	$ 19,483,170	$ 5,490,319	$ 96,575	$ 25,070,064

4. Investments (cont'd)

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013. The following table presents a reconciliation of the other investments which are the only Level 3 investments:

	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of the year	**$ 96,575**	$ 106,075
Purchases	**-**	500
Repayments	**(10,000)**	(10,000)
Balance, end of the year	**$ 86,575**	$ 96,575

Maturity profile of bonds held is as follows:

	Within 1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Fair value
December 31, 2013	$ 2,522,286	$ 7,579,605	$ 4,616,336	$ -	$14,718,227
Percent of Total	17 %	51 %	31 %	- %	
December 31, 2012	$ 2,080,817	$ 8,642,262	$ 3,041,578	$ -	$13,764,657
Percent of Total	15 %	63 %	22 %	- %	

The effective interest rate at of the bonds portfolio held is 2.89% and 3.18% at December 31, 2013, 2012 respectively.

5. Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

	Property, plant and equipment					
	Land	Buildings	Computer hardware	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Cost						
Balance - December 31, 2012	$ 110,427	$ 1,073,941	$ 144,898	$ 208,241	$ 126,946	$ 1,664,453
Additions	-	22,112	5,729	33,900	-	61,741
Disposals	-	-	14,553	-	28,935	43,488
Balance - December 31, 2013	**$ 110,427**	**$ 1,096,053**	**$ 136,074**	**$ 242,141**	**$ 98,011**	**$ 1,682,706**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance - December 31, 2012	$ -	$ 124,354	$ 94,155	$ 167,873	$ 43,951	$ 430,333
Depreciation expense		25,784	20,077	13,980	20,307	80,148
Disposals	-	-	14,293	-	18,935	33,228
Balance - December 31, 2013	**$ -**	**$ 150,138**	**$ 99,939**	**$ 181,853**	**$ 45,323**	**$ 477,253**
Net book value						
December 31, 2012	$ 110,427	$ 949,587	$ 50,743	$ 40,368	$ 82,995	$ 1,234,120
December 31, 2013	**$ 110,427**	**$ 945,915**	**$ 36,135**	**$ 60,288**	**$ 52,688**	**$ 1,205,453**

5. Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets (cont'd)

Intangible assets

	Computer software	Goodwill	Customer lists	Total
Cost				
Balance - December 31, 2012	$ 161,091	$ 124,506	$ 141,856	$ 427,453
Additions	7,345	-	-	7,345
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2013	$ 168,436	$ 124,506	$ 141,856	$ 434,798
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance - December 31, 2012	$ 36,163	$ -	$ 93,605	$ 129,768
Depreciation expense	32,680	-	6,893	39,573
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2013	**$ 68,843**	**$ -**	**$ 100,498**	**$ 169,341**
Net book value				
December 31, 2012	$ 124,928	$ 124,506	$ 48,251	$ 297,685
December 31, 2013	**$ 99,593**	**$ 124,506**	**$ 41,358**	**$ 265,457**

6. Insurance contracts

Due from reinsurers

	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 43,583	$ 9,986
Submitted to reinsurer	952,513	1,507,951
Received from reinsurer	(982,150)	(1,474,354)
Balance, end of the year	$ 13,946	$ 43,583
Expected settlement		
Within one year	$ 13,946	$ 43,583
More than one year	$ -	$ -

At year-end, the Company reviewed the amounts owing from its reinsurer and determined that no allowance is necessary.

Reinsurers share of provision for unpaid claims	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 2,784,448	$ 3,204,395
New claims reserve	1,004,651	1,259,919
Change in prior years reserve	1,364,853	(171,915)
Submitted to reinsurer	(952,513)	(1,507,951)
Balance, end of the year	$ 4,201,439	$ 2,784,448
Expected settlement		
Within one year	$ 2,258,907	$ 1,419,137
More than one year	$ 1,942,532	$ 1,365,311

6. Insurance contracts (cont'd)

Deferred policy acquisition expenses	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 1,536,089	$ 1,456,026
Acquisition costs incurred	3,530,251	3,339,353
Expensed during the year	(3,453,364)	(3,259,290)
Balance, end of the year	$ 1,612,976	$ 1,536,089

Deferred policy acquisition expenses will be recognized as an expense within one year.

Unearned premiums (UEP)	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 8,690,768	$ 8,254,751
Premiums written	17,544,094	17,198,386
Premiums earned during year	(17,137,678)	(16,333,725)
Changes in UEP recognized in income	(202,247)	(428,644)
Balance, end of the year	$ 8,894,937	$ 8,690,768

6. Insurance contracts (cont'd)

The following is a summary of the insurance contract provisions and related reinsurance assets.

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Gross	Re-insurance	Net	Gross	Re-insurance	Net
Outstanding claims provision						
Long term	$ 4,301,493	$ 2,035,101	$ 2,266,392	$ 2,845,747	$ 1,365,311	$ 1,480,436
Short term	2,377,776	466,338	1,911,438	2,412,102	259,137	2,152,965
Facility Association and other pools	297,403	-	297,403	311,066	-	311,066
	6,976,672	2,501,439	4,475,233	5,568,915	1,624,448	3,944,467
Provision for claims incurred but not reported	5,050,000	1,700,000	3,350,000	4,550,000	1,160,000	3,390,000
	$12,026,672	$ 4,201,439	$ 7,825,233	$ 10,118,915	$ 2,784,448	$ 7,334,467

6. Insurance contracts (cont'd)

Comments and assumptions for specific claims categories

The ultimate cost of long settlement general liability claims are difficult to predict for several reasons. Claims may not be reported until many years after a policy expires. Changes in the legal environment have created further complications. Court decisions and federal and provincial legislation may dramatically increase the liability between the time a policy is written and associated claims are ultimately resolved. For example, liability for exposure to toxic substances and environmental impairment, which did not appear likely or even exist when the policies were written, has been imposed by legislators and judicial interpretation. Tort liability has been expanded by some jurisdictions to cover defective workmanship. Provisions for such difficult-to-estimate liabilities are established by examining the facts of tendered claims and adjusted in the aggregate for ultimate loss expectations based upon historical experience patterns and current socioeconomic trends.

The Company must participate in industry automobile residual pools of business, and recognizes a share of this business based on its automobile market share. The Company records its share of the liabilities provided by the actuaries of the pools.

Claims and adjustment expenses

Changes in claim liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position for the years-ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and their impact on claims and adjustment expenses for the two years follow:

	2013	2012
Unpaid claim liabilities - beginning of year - net of reinsurance	$ 7,334,466	$ 7,093,358
Increase (decrease) in estimated losses and expenses, for losses occurring in prior years	347,434	(299,777)
Provision for losses and expenses on claims occurring in the current year	6,277,877	6,684,490
Payment on claims:		
Current year	(4,205,394)	(4,227,736)
Prior years	(1,929,151)	(1,915,869)
Unpaid claims - end of year - net	7,825,232	7,334,466
Reinsurer's share and subrogation recoverable	4,201,439	2,784,448
	$12,026,671	$ 10,118,914

The change in estimate of losses occurring in prior years is due to changes arising from new information received.

6. Insurance contracts (cont'd)

Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

The determination of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses and the related reinsurers' share requires the estimation of three major variables which are the development of claims, reinsurance recoveries, and future investment income.

The Superintendent of the Financial Services Commission of Ontario has required that consideration of future investment income be disregarded except in the evaluation of automobile accident benefit claims.

Claim development

The estimation of claim development involves assessing the future behaviour of claims, taking into consideration the consistency of the Company's claim handling procedures, the amount of information available, the characteristics of the line of business from which the claim arises and historical delays in reporting claims. In general, the longer the term required for the settlement of a group of claims the more variable the estimates. Short-term settlement claims are those which are expected to be substantially paid within a year of being reported.

The tables that follow present the development of claims payments and the estimated ultimate cost of claims for the claim years 2007 to 2013. The upper half of the tables shows the cumulative amounts paid or estimated to be paid during successive years related to each claim year. The original estimates will be increased or decreased, as more information becomes known about the original claims and overall claim frequency and severity.

In 2011, the year of adoption of IFRS, only information from periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007 is required to be disclosed. This will be increased in each succeeding additional year, until ten years of information is included.

December 31, 2013

6. Insurance contracts (cont'd)

Gross claims	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Gross estimate of cumulative claims cost								
At the end year of claim	$ 5,617,892	$ 9,425,318	$ 6,310,895	$ 6,681,472	$ 10,527,012	$ 10,135,715	$ 9,826,191	
One year later	5,399,591	9,095,295	5,375,549	5,531,957	9,221,822	8,934,023		
Two years later	4,872,493	8,167,368	4,624,383	4,904,550	9,872,106			
Three years later	4,276,645	7,467,353	4,129,510	4,655,625				
Four years later	4,406,590	7,200,855	4,203,649					
Five years later	4,406,590	7,200,855						
Six years later	4,388,096							
Current estimate of cumulative claims cost	4,388,096	7,200,855	4,203,649	4,655,625	9,872,106	8,934,023	9,826,191	49,080,545
Cumulative payments	4,388,096	7,200,855	4,145,364	4,055,236	6,798,545	6,590,082	4,205,394	37,383,572
Outstanding claims	$ -	$ -	$ 58,285	$ 600,389	$ 3,073,561	$ 2,343,941	5,620,797	11,696,973
Outstanding claims 2006 and prior								32,297
Facility and Risk sharing pool outstanding claims								297,403
Total gross outstanding claims and claims handling expense								$ 12,026,673

Net of Reinsurance	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Net estimate of cumulative claims cost								
At the end year of claim	$ 4,076,367	$ 6,511,528	$ 4,875,086	$ 5,486,869	$ 8,590,171	$ 8,179,796	8,341,540	
One year later	3,798,122	6,391,702	4,240,151	4,635,097	7,482,526	7,201,201		
Two years later	3,486,346	5,676,198	3,572,637	4,106,159	7,196,960			
Three years later	3,096,959	5,238,286	3,338,277	3,817,023				
Four years later	3,131,257	5,231,624	3,275,549					
Five years later	3,131,257	5,231,624						
Six years later	3,112,334							
Current estimate of cumulative claims cost	3,112,334	5,231,624	3,275,549	3,817,023	7,196,960	7,201,201	8,341,540	38,176,231
Cumulative payments	3,112,334	5,231,624	3,218,951	3,497,909	6,047,225	5,367,261	4,205,394	30,680,698
Outstanding claims	$ -	$ -	$ 56,598	$ 319,114	$ 1,149,735	$ 1,833,940	4,136,146	7,495,533
Outstanding claims 2006 and prior								32,297
Facility and Risk sharing pool outstanding claims								297,403
Total net outstanding claims and claims handing expense								$ 7,825,233

7. Other provisions and contingent liabilities

In common with the insurance industry in general, the Company is subject to litigation arising in the normal course of conducting its insurance business which is taken into account in establishing the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses. The amount provided for as other provisions represents management's best estimate of the Company's liability related to legal disputes unrelated to their insurance business for which it is probable than an amount will be paid. No amount has been provided for disputes for which it is not probable that an amount will be paid. Uncertainty relates to whether the claim will be settled in or out of court or if the Company will be successful in defending the action. Because of the nature of disputes, the Company has not disclosed any additional information on the basis that they believe this would be seriously prejudicial to the Company's position in defending the cases brought against it.

8. Pension Plan

The Company makes contributions on behalf of its employees to the Ontario Mutual Insurance Association Pension Plan. This pension plan is accounted for as a multi-employer pension plan as defined by IAS 19 Employee Benefits. The plan is a money purchase plan, with a defined benefit option at retirement available to some employees, which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit plan to be received by the employees based on length of service and rates of pay. Under the terms of the Ontario Mutual Insurance Association Pension Plan, the Company is liable for the obligations of other companies participating in the pension should they be unable to satisfy their respective funding requirements.

The Company is one of a number of employers who have pooled the assets and liabilities of the pension plan to take advantage of economies of scale in making investment decisions and in minimizing expenses. The information to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan is not readily available for each company to determine its share of the assets and liabilities of the plan. In the event of a wind-up or withdrawal from the plan, the Company is responsible for its portion of the deficit and all expenses as determined by the plan actuary.

The amount contributed to the plan for 2013 was $96,209 (2012 - $96,017). The contributions were made for current service and these have been recognized in comprehensive income. The current service amount is determined by the plan actuary using the projected accrued benefit actuarial cost method. These contributions amount to 2.40% (2012 - 2.69%) of the total contributions made to the Ontario Mutual Insurance Association Pension Plan by all participating entities during the current fiscal year. The expected contributions to the plan for 2014 are $111,000.

During the year, the company paid a contribution of $184,224 as part of an agreement to reduce the plan deficit based on the 2010 actuarial valuation.

The defined benefit pension plan has been closed to future eligible employees effective January 1, 2014. The Company and all current employees who are accruing benefits under the defined benefit plan will continue to contribute to the defined benefit plan according to the existing terms of the agreement. Future eligible employees will become part of the defined contribution plan.

9. Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes on that portion of its income derived from insuring other than farm related risks.

The significant components of tax expense included in comprehensive income are composed of:

	2013	2012
Current tax expense		
Based on current year taxable income	$ 510,184	$ 448,607
Adjustments for (over)/under provision in prior periods	524	-
	$ 510,708	$ 448,607
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	$ (7,700)	$ 17,200
Increase (reduction) in tax rate	2,700	(3,200)
Adjustments for (over)/under provision in prior periods	1,000	(3,000)
	$ (4,000)	$ 11,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$ 506,708	$ 459,607

Reasons for the difference between tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory tax rate of 26.5% (2012 - 26.5%) are as follows:

	2013	2012
Comprehensive income before taxes	$ 3,136,001	$ 2,985,603
Expected taxes based on the statutory rate of 26.5% (2012 - 26.5%)	831,040	791,185
Non-taxable income from insuring farm related risks	(262,735)	(259,992)
Non-taxable gain on disposal of assets	405	(2,346)
Writedown on assets	-	-
Non-taxable dividend income	(31,970)	(25,089)
Ontario small business deduction	(35,000)	(35,000)
General tax rate reduction on farm income	-	-
Over (under) provision in prior years	524	(1,810)
Other non deductible expenses	5,461	6,172
Loss carry forwards picked up on amalgamation	-	-
Other	(1,017)	(13,513)
Total income tax expense	$ 506,708	$ 459,607

9. Income taxes (cont'd)

The movement in 2013 deferred tax liabilities and assets are:

	Opening balance at Jan 1, 2013	Recognize in comprehensive income	Closing Balance at Dec 31, 2013
Deferred tax assets			
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	$ (10,000)	$ (2,000)	$ (12,000)
Investments	6,000	1,000	7,000
Claims liabilities	60,000	5,000	65,000
Deferred tax asset	**$ 56,000**	**$ 4,000**	**$ 60,000**
2013 net deferred tax liability movement	**$ (56,000)**	**$ (4,000)**	**$ (60,000)**

The movement in 2012 deferred tax liabilities and assets are:

	Opening balance at Jan 1, 2012	Recognize in comprehensive income	Closing Balance at Dec 31, 2012
Deferred tax assets			
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	$ 9,000	$ (19,000)	$ (10,000)
Investments	6,000	-	6,000
Claims liabilities	52,000	8,000	60,000
Deferred tax asset	$ 67,000	$ (11,000)	$ 56,000
2012 net deferred tax liability movement	$ (67,000)	$ 11,000	$ (56,000)

9. Income taxes (cont'd)

	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	$ 65,000	$ 59,000
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) to be recovered after more than 12 months	(5,000)	(3,000)
	$ 60,000	$ 56,000
Net deferred tax liability (asset)	$ (60,000)	$ (56,000)

10. Fees, commissions and other acquisition expenses

	2013	2012
Commissions	$ 3,400,288	$ 3,208,834
Premium taxes	53,076	50,456
	$ 3,453,364	$ 3,259,290

11. Other operating and administrative expenses

	2013	2012
Advertising	$ 203,458	$ 130,970
Association fees and dues	165,680	166,304
Amortization of intangible assets	6,893	6,893
Depreciation	112,829	129,284
Computer services	349,474	327,706
Employee benefits	480,456	284,577
Inspection of risks and fire prevention	69,029	61,701
Occupancy costs	127,809	122,853
Postage and telephone	86,116	74,670
Printing, stationary and office	75,664	71,675
Professional fees	54,184	60,145
Salaries, benefits and directors fees	1,277,313	1,212,864
Travel	109,731	113,792
	$ 3,118,636	$ 2,763,434

12. Salaries, benefits and directors fees

	2013	2012
Underwriter salaries and benefits (Note 11)	$ 595,137	$ 509,254
Other salaries, benefits and directors fees (Note 11)	1,162,632	988,187
	$ 1,757,769	$ 1,497,441

13. Investment and other income

	2013	2012
Interest income	$ 421,945	$ 434,725
Dividend and other income	148,846	99,163
Realized gains (losses) on disposal of investments	189,265	(17,548)
Realized gains (losses) on disposal of fixed assets and intangibles	(1,530)	8,854
Refund of reinsurance premiums	87,771	-
Investment expenses	(83,606)	(68,805)
Pooled fund distributions	24,807	138,675
Increase in market value of investments	219,716	191,806
	$ 1,007,214	$ 786,870

14. Related party transactions

The Company entered into the following transactions with key management personnel, which are defined by IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including directors and management:

	2013	2012
Compensation		
Short term employee benefits and director's fees	$ 482,497	$ 472,377
Total pension and other post-employment benefits	35,677	33,437
	$ 518,174	$ 505,814
Premiums	$ 49,992	$ 128,584
Claims paid	$ 10,430	$ 26,504

Amounts owing to and from key management personnel at December 31, 2013 are $28,500 (2012 - $31,834) and $13,436 (2012 - $9,222) respectively. The amounts are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due from policyholders on the statement of financial position.

15. Capital management

The Company's objectives with respect to capital management are to maintain a capital base that is structured to exceed regulatory requirements and to best utilize capital allocations.

The regulators measure the financial strength of property and casualty insurers using a minimum capital test (MCT). The regulators generally expect property and casualty companies to comply with capital adequacy requirements. This test compares a Company's capital against the risk profile of the organization. The risk-based capital adequacy framework assesses the risk of assets, policy liabilities and other exposures by applying various factors. The regulator indicates that the Company should produce a minimum MCT of 150%. During the year, the Company has consistently exceeded this minimum. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restrictions on the Company's operations if the Company falls below this requirement and deemed necessary.

The Company uses Gross Risk Ratio (gross premiums written to unappropriated members' surplus) to monitor capital adequacy. The Company benchmarks an adequate Gross Risk Ratio to be under 2:1 (200%) and is striving for a 1:1 (100%) Gross Risk Ratio. The Company's Gross Risk Ratio at December 31, 2013 was 87.56% (2012, 99%).

16. Financial instrument and Insurance risk management

Insurance risk management

The principal risk the Company faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

The Company purchases reinsurance as part of its risks mitigation program. Retention limits for the excess-of-loss reinsurance vary by product line.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Company has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements.

The Company writes insurance primarily over a twelve month duration. The most significant risks arise through high severity, low frequency events such as natural disasters or catastrophes. A concentration of risk may arise from insurance contracts issued in a specific geographic location since all insurance contracts are written in Ontario.

16. Financial instrument and Insurance risk management (cont'd)

The Company manages this risk via its underwriting and reinsurance strategy within an overall risk management framework. Exposures are limited by having documented underwriting limits and criteria. Pricing of property and liability policies are based on assumptions in regard to trends and past experience, in an attempt to correctly match policy revenue with exposed risk. Automobile premiums are subject to approval by the Financial Services Commission of Ontario and therefore may result in a delay in adjusting the pricing to exposed risk; in this case the Company has policies regarding renewal and new business accepted. Reinsurance is purchased to mitigate the effect of the potential loss to the Company. Reinsurance is placed with Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. (FMRP), a Canadian registered reinsurer.

The Company follows a policy of underwriting and reinsuring contracts of insurance which, in the main, limit the liability of the Company to an amount on any one claim of $350,000 in the event of a property claim, an amount of $350,000 in the event of an automobile claim and $350,000 in the event of a liability claim. The Company also obtained reinsurance which limits the Company's liability to $1,050,000 in the event of a series of claims arising out of a single occurrence. In addition, the Company has obtained stop loss reinsurance which limits the liability of all claims in a specific year to 80% of gross net earned premiums for property, automobile and liability.

The Company is exposed to a pricing risk to the extent that unearned premiums are insufficient to meet the related future policy costs. Evaluation is performed regularly to estimate future claims costs, related expenses, and expected profit in relation to unearned premiums. There was no premium deficiency at December 31, 2013 and 2012.

The risks associated with insurance contracts are complex and subject to a number of variables which complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Company uses various techniques based on past claims development experience to quantify these sensitivities. This includes indicators such as average claim cost, amount of claims occurrence, expected loss ratios and claims development as described in Note 6.

Results of sensitivity testing based on expected loss ratios are as follows, shown gross and net of reinsurance as impact on comprehensive income before taxes:

	Property claims		Auto claims		Liability claims	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012	**2013**	2012
5% increase in loss ratios						
Gross	**$ 525,612**	$ 501,971	**$ 226,677**	$ 227,143	**$ 102,560**	$ 98,721
Net	**$ 477,910**	$ 481,541	**$ 178,171**	$ 182,895	**$ 36,354**	$ 95,957
5% decrease in loss ratios						
Gross	**$ (525,612)**	$ (501,971)	**$ (226,677)**	$ (227,143)	**$ (102,560)**	$ (98,721)
Net	**$ (477,910)**	$ (481,541)	**$ (178,171)**	$ (182,895)	**$ (36,354)**	$ (95,957)

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

16. Financial instrument and Insurance risk management (cont'd)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a debtor fails to make payments of interest and principal when due. The Company is exposed to this risk relating to its debt holdings in its investment portfolio and the reliance on reinsurers to make payment when certain loss conditions are met.

The Company's investment policy puts limits on the bond portfolio including portfolio composition limits, issuer type limits, bond quality limits, aggregate issuer limits, corporate sector limits and general guidelines for geographic exposure. The bond portfolio includes 89% (December 31, 2012 - 99%) of bonds rated A or better.

The Company's investment policy limits investment in bonds and debentures to limits ranging from 50% to 100% of the Company's total investment portfolio. Funds should be invested in bonds and debentures of Federal, Provincial or Municipal Governments and corporations rated A or better. Investments in any one single issuer are not to exceed 5% of the fixed income portfolio for AAA/AA/A rated bonds and 2.5% for BBB rated bonds. These limits do not apply to all Federal bonds or Provincial bonds with a A- rating or higher. Corporate bonds should not exceed 40% of the fixed income portfolio. All fixed income portfolios are measured for performance on a quarterly basis and monitored by management on a monthly basis.

Reinsurance is placed with Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. (FMRP), a Canadian registered reinsurer. Management monitors the creditworthiness of FMRP by reviewing their annual financial statements and through ongoing communications. Reinsurance treaties are reviewed annually by management prior to renewal of the reinsurance contract.

Accounts receivable are short-term in nature consisting of a large number of policyholders, and are not subject to material credit risk. Regular review of outstanding receivables is performed to ensure credit worthiness.

The maximum exposure to investment credit risk is outlined in Note 4.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. Market factors include three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity risk.

The Company's investment policy operates within the guidelines of the Insurance Act. An investment policy is in place and its application is monitored by the Investment Committee and the Board of Directors. Diversification techniques are utilized to minimize risk. The Policy limits the equity investment in any one Canadian issuer to a maximum of 10.0% of market value of the equity portfolio. Holdings of equities are to be diversified within four defined economic sectors and are to be maintained within 50% to 150% of the Toronto stock exchange composite index.

16. Financial instrument and Insurance risk management (cont'd)

Currency risk

Currency risk relates to the Company operating in different currencies and converting non Canadian earnings at different points in time at different foreign exchange levels when adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates occur.

The Company's foreign exchange risk is related to stock holdings which are limited to United States equities in sectors which are not readily available in Canada. The Company limits its holdings in foreign equity to 5% of the total investment portfolio in accordance with its investment policy. Foreign currency changes are monitored by the investment committee and holdings are adjusted when offside of the investment policy.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to this risk through its interest bearing investments (Bankers Acceptance, T-Bills, GICs, and Bonds).

Historical data and current information is used to profile the ultimate claims settlement pattern by class of insurance, which is then used in a broad sense to develop an investment policy and strategy. However, because a significant portion of the Company's assets relate to its capital rather than liabilities, the value of its interest rate based assets exceeds its interest rate based liabilities. As a result, generally, the Company's investment income will move with interest rates over the medium to long-term with short-term interest rate fluctuations creating unrealized gains or losses in comprehensive income. There are no occurrences where interest would be charged on liabilities; therefore, little protection is needed to ensure the fair market value of assets will be offset by a similar change in liabilities due to an interest rate change.

At December 31, 2013, a 1% move in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, could impact the market value of bonds by $513,122 (2012 - $437,344). Also, a 1% move in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, could impact the market value of the fixed income pooled fund by $297,239 (2012 - $271,477). These changes would be recognized in net income.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

16. Financial instrument and insurance risk management (cont'd)

Equity risk

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets arising from changes in equity markets. The Company is exposed to this risk through its equity holdings within its investment portfolio.

The Company's portfolio includes Canadian stocks with fair values that move with the Toronto Stock Exchange Composite Index. At December 31, 2013, a 10% movement in the stock markets with all other variables held constant would have an estimated effect on the fair values of the Company's equities of $522,134 (2012 - $436,317) and the equity pooled fund of $147,215 (2012 - $123,130). This change would be recognized in comprehensive income for the year.

The Company's investment policy limits investment in preferred and common shares to a maximum of 25% of the market value of the portfolio.

Equities are monitored by the board of directors and holdings are adjusted following each quarter when the investments are offside of the investment policy.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Company mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows. The Company's current liabilities arise as claims are made. The Company does not have material liabilities that can be called unexpectedly at the demand of a lender or client. The Company has no material commitments for capital expenditures and there is no need for such expenditures in the normal course of business. Claim payments are funded by current operating cash flow including investment income.

The Company's investment policy requires that 0% to 10% of the Company's portfolio be held in cash and short-term investments. Short-term investments include treasury bills, commercial paper and term deposits with an original maturity of less than one year.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.